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decided to raise quarantine against Pensacola the following day at 6 o'clock in the morning, being of the opinion that the conditions present justified such action.

November 15. Passed Assistant Surgeon Wille, Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Mississippi, reported:

Schooner *Fred. Ayer*, five days from Habana, for Gulfport, arrived in quarantine 13th instant. Disinfected and held for observation. One case suspicious sickness. Diagnosis to-day is yellow fever.

November 16. Surgeon Wertenbaker reported that, in accordance with directions from the Bureau (November 15), he had closed the office at Atlanta, Ga., for the issue of certificates.

November 18. Passed Assistant Surgeon Corput reported his arrival at Scranton, Miss., and that he was leaving immediately for Pascagoula.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

The following three reports of cholera in Germany (not including suspected cases), supplementary to and in correction of reports already printed in Public Health Reports, were issued by the German imperial health office and transmitted by Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin, Berlin:

I.

FROM DATE OF OUTBREAK TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

Name of town (with administrative district).	Population last census.	Date of outbreak.	New cases.	Died.
<i>Government district of Marienwerder.</i>				
Graudenz	32,727	Aug. 25	1	.....
<i>Government district of Bromberg.</i>				
Czarnikow	4,860	Aug. 30	2	2

FROM SEPTEMBER 3 TO 9, 1905.

<i>Government district of Königsberg.</i>				
Rastenburg	11,144	Sept. 7	1	.....
<i>Government district of Dantzic.</i>				
Sommerau (Marienburg in West Prussia)	398	Sept. 8	1	1
<i>Government district of Marienwerder.</i>				
Graudenz	32,727	Aug. 25	6	2
<i>Government district of Bromberg.</i>				
Dratzig	2,166	Sept. 8	3	3
Briesen	472	Sept. 3	.....	.....
Gnesen	21,693	Sept. 4	3	.....

FROM SEPTEMBER 10 TO 16, 1905.

<i>Government district of Königsberg.</i>				
Warnikeim	216	Sept. 4	1	1

FROM SEPTEMBER 24 TO 30, 1905.

Name of town (with administrative district.)	Population last census.	Date of outbreak.	New cases.	Died.
<i>Government district of Bromberg.</i>				
Adolfsdorf	224	Sept. 19	a 10	1

FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO 7, 1905.

<i>Government district of Potsdam.</i>				
Steinfurth	1,250	Sept. 26	b 1	.....
<i>Government district of Bromberg.</i>				
Adolfsdorf	224	Sept. 19	.....	1

II.

FROM DATE OF OUTBREAK TO SEPTEMBER 2, 1905.

<i>Government district of Königsberg.</i>				
Warnikeim	216	Aug. 31	1	1

FROM OCTOBER 1 TO 7, 1905.

<i>Government district of Potsdam.</i>				
Stolpe	289	Oct. 5	1	.....
Oranienburg	7,854	...do ...	.....	.....

FROM OCTOBER 8 TO 14, 1905.

<i>Government district of Potsdam.</i>				
Stolpe	289	Oct. 5	c 13	1
Oranienburg	7,854	...do ...	.....	.....
<i>Government district of Bromberg.</i>				
Adolfsdorf	224	Sept. 19	2	.....

III.

FROM SEPTEMBER 3 TO 9, 1905.

<i>Government district of Marienwerder.</i>				
Kurzebrack	629	Sept. 6	4	2
Graudenz	32,727	Aug. 25	8	2

FROM OCTOBER 8 TO 14, 1905.

<i>Government district of Potsdam.</i>				
Stolpe	289	Oct. 5	d 13	1

FROM OCTOBER 15 TO 21, 1905.

<i>Government district of Potsdam.</i>				
Stolpe	289	Oct. 5	b 5	.....
<i>Government district of Alsace-Lorraine.</i>				
Strasbourg	151,041	Oct. 15	1	.....

a Including 8 bacilli carriers.

b Bacilli carriers.

c Among them 9 bacilli carriers, of which 8 were in one family.

d The persons designated in Report II as bacilli carriers subsequently showed symptoms of sickness.

November 4 and 8.—Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin, Berlin Germany, reported:

No cases of cholera and no suspicious cases have been reported in the German Empire since my last report. To the cases reported for the week ended October 11 must be added 1 case in Warsaw and 1 new case, and 1 fatal case in Novoradomsk during that week.

For the week ended October 18 there were 26 new cases and 14 deaths from cholera in the Vistula territory, distributed as follows:

Place.	Number of cases.	Deaths.
Lomza (city)	3	3
Lomza (district)	11	7
Mazowieck (district)	6	3
Ostrolenka (district)	1	1
Lodz (city)	4	0
Sterdyn (village)	1	0
Total	26	14

No new cases and no suspicious cases have been reported officially from Galicia or other parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

As indicated in my report from Hamburg dated October 7, the absolute debarring of Russians from Hamburg was rescinded by the Hamburg senate. The following regulations promulgated by the police board of Hamburg are in accord with the United States regulations against cholera, and outline the restrictions under which Russians and persons from infected districts are received in Hamburg:

“The prohibition issued on the 1st of September regarding the transportation of Russian emigrants is hereby suspended.

“The transportation of Russian emigrants via Hamburg is, until further orders, permitted only under the following conditions:

“(1) The Russian emigrants are exclusively to be lodged in the so-called old emigrant halls located on the Harburger Land Strasse. The number of emigrants brought from Russia must not be larger than usual upon the clean side of these emigrant halls by occupation of the same according to the regulations—i. e., 772 persons in the pavilions and 120 persons in the so-called hotels.

“(2) The transportation of Russian emigrants to Hamburg has to take place in accordance with the rules determined upon by the Prussian ministry on the 13th of September, 1893, which the senate has assented to—that is to say, exclusively via Ruhleben. The bringing in of Russian emigrants via Libau or other places on the Russian coast, especially by way of Riga and Lübeck, as well as the bringing in of Russian emigrants over the Austrian frontier, remains prohibited. The agents have been given appropriate instructions.

“The Hamburg-American Line is instructed only to transport emigrants from East Prussia, West Prussia, and Posen when they have been lodged in the so-called old emigrant halls.

“The Hamburg-American Line is recommended, in order to carry out the measure in regard to the German emigrants from the above-designated provinces, to include an appropriate clause in the contract of transportation.”

These restrictions are probably carried out in other ports than Hamburg; but in Hamburg the Russians and others under suspicion are detained under observation in the emigrant halls instead of boarding houses. This emigrant barracks is a very fully equipped detention camp. In conference with the acting director of the Hamburg-American Line in Hamburg, referred to in my report from Hamburg,

October 7, it was agreed that the treatment of detained emigrants at the emigrant halls should be continued as follows: As a routine measure upon arrival at the barracks, all emigrants are bathed and their clothing and baggage disinfected. The period of observation is six days from the admission of the latest arrival.

This morning I received official notice through the American ambassador and consul-general that information would now be given me officially.

As a matter of fact, I have been able to obtain personally from the German officials through their courtesy and frankness the necessary information, which they will henceforth furnish to me officially.

No cholera cases have been reported in either Prussia or Galicia since my last report.

In reply to Bureau cablegram of 7th instant "asking recommendations in regard to treatment of Galicians at ports of embarkation," I recommended that detention of Galicians be discontinued. I made this recommendation after consultations with the referent of the department of the interior, President Bumm, of the imperial health office, and Prof. Gaffky, director of the institute for infectious diseases. They consider Galicia cholera free, and expressed confidence in the accuracy and frankness of the Austro-Hungarian Imperial Government reports. They also said that Germany had removed all quarantine restrictions against Galicia.

In view of the opinions expressed and the fact that no cholera had been reported in Galicia for a period of two months, it seems unnecessary to detain Galicians at this time. If in the future fresh cases are reported in Galicia, the restrictions can be replaced. I shall wire promptly concerning any fresh outbreak in Galicia or Prussia.

There have been no new cases reported in the German Empire since October 17, and the disease seems to be stamped out.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEDICAL OFFICERS FROM SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN FRUIT PORTS AND FROM BARBADOS AND ST. LUCIA.

At the end of the close quarantine season, October 31, the officers of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service stationed at the American consulates in the various South and Central American fruit ports and in the islands of St. Lucia and Barbados were ordered to return to the United States.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

INSPECTION SERVICE, MEXICAN BORDER.

Inspection at Eagle Pass, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Huñe reports as follows:

	Week ended Nov. 4, 1905.	Week ended Nov. 11, 1905.
Persons inspected on trains.....	166	200
Persons held.....	0	0